Asheville News.

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THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

We transfer to our columns the full account of the fall of the city, as given in the Delta:

At the moment it was announced that the ships had passed the forts, it became evident to all reflecting persons that the city was defenceless. Steps were then taken to render it a barren conquest.—By order of the Governor and military authorities, all the Government munitions and stores were sent away. Such material of war as could not be removed was destroyed. Orders were also issued to destroy all the cotton in the city.—This was done. The troops under the command of Gen. Lovell were marched to the interior lines of the city—a few miles below, these lines would have been formidable against an army advancing by land; but the batteries near the river were quite weak and ineffective against the ships—especially in the present stage of the river—the high surface of the water enabling them completely to command the surrounding country. In the condition of affairs it was quite obvious that the enemy's fleet would meet with no serious obstacle in passing up the river. Accordingly, it was announced at an early hour that they were coming. The vessels came up slowly, as if feeling their way—the Hartford, the flagship of Commodore Farragut, leading. Then followed the Brooklyn, the Richmond, and nine other ships, big and little. As these ships approached the batteries, about six or seven miles below the city, our artillerists opened upon them from both sides of the river, but as the guns were only 24's, they produced but little effect. The ships replied with several broadsides, which showed that they completely commanded our batteries. The batteries, though manned by unpracticed gunners, kept up the fire for some time, but with no effect, and under such discouraging circumstances as to render it an obvious policy to withdraw the gunners and troops. The batteries were accordingly abandoned, and the troops were marched to the Jackson Railroad. In the meantime, the hostile squadron steamed up the river. A terrible and melancholy spectacle was presented to the victorious ships. The whole levee, for miles, was wrapped in smoke, from the burning cotton and gun carriages, which the authorities had ordered to be consumed.—In the river were many hulls of burning ships, the *debris* of our fleet and of the merchant vessels and steamers which contained cotton.

The squadron proceeded up the river, the great multitude clustered on the levee looking on in disgust and horror at the dismal spectacle. As they passed, a few shots were fired by some of our soldiers, but without orders. The ships did not reply, but proceeded slowly along our levee. A feeble cheer was raised on board one of the ships, which was responded to by something like a cheer from a few persons in the crowd. The squadron being advanced, the foremost ship, as far as the Fourth District, came to an anchor—the ships to the number of thirteen taking up positions in front of the city, so as to command the several streets, After remaining in this position for a half hour, a boat came ashore with two officers; one containing Capt. Bayleis, second in command of the squadron, Capt. Farragut being flag officer, and a Lieutenant. These officers were greeted on touching the shore with the most uproerous huzzas for "Jeff. Davis and the South," and with the most threatening demonstrations. They had neglected to bring a flag of truce, and it was a proof of the good sense of even an infuriated multitude that they were allowed to land. They, however, proceeded under the protection of some gentlemen, who undertook to conduct them to the Mayor's office, in a drenching rain, followed by a furious and excited mob. Though no violence was offered to the officers, certain persons, who were suspected of favoring their flag and cause, were set upon with great fury and very roughly handled. On arriving at the City Hall, it required the intervention of several citizens to prevent violence being offered to the rash ambassador of an execrated dynasty and Government.

The Mayor received the Federal officers in his office, with proper dignity.—Capt. Bayleis stated the purport of his mission. He had been sent by Captain Farragut to demand the surrender of the city, and the elevation of the flag of the United States over the Custom House, the Post Office, the Mint and the City Hall. The Mayor replied that he was not the military commander of the city, that he had no authority to surrender it, and would not do so, but that there was a military commander now in the city, and he would send for him, to receive and reply to the demand.

A messenger was despatched to Gen. Lovell. In the interval a number of citizens who were present, got into conversation with the United States naval officers. The Lieutenant seemed to be a courteous, well behaved gentleman, who bore testimony with apparent earnestness to the vigor and valor of the defence of our forts, and was quite communicative. The senior officer was more reserved, but still more large in his professions of peaceful intents. It was difficult, however, for him to conceal the bitter sectional hate of a Massachusetts man against a true Southern community. In the course of the conversation, however, this officer remarked that Captain Farragut deeply regretted to see the spirit of incendiarism which prevailed in the city in the destruction of cotton and other things. The Mayor remarked that he differed with him; that the destruction was of our own property, and did not concern outsiders. Capt. Bayleis replied that it looked like biting off one's nose to spite his face. The Mayor replied that we had judged differently.

After a while Gen. Lovell arrived in front of the City Hall, and was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd outside. On entering the Mayor's office, Captain Bayleis introduced himself as second in command of the United States squadron in front of the city. Gen. Lovell replied: "I am Gen. Lovell, of the Army of the Confederate States, commanding this Department." The officers then shook hands, and Capt. Bayleis stated his mission to demand the surrender of the city, and the elevation of the United States flag over the Custom House, Mint and Post Office—adding that he was instructed by Capt. Farragut to state that he came to protect private property and personal rights, and especially not to interfere with negro property.

Gen. Lovell replied that he would not surrender the city, nor allow it to be surrendered; that he was overpowered on the water by their superior squadron, but he intended to fight them on land as long as he could muster a soldier; that he had marched all his armed men out of the city; that he had evacuated it; and if they desired to shell the town, destroying women and children, they could do so. That it was to avoid this he had marched his troops beyond the city limits, but that a large number even of the women of the city had begged him to remain, and defend the city even against shelling. He did not think he would be justified in doing so. He would, therefore, retire and leave the city authorities to pursue what course they should think proper. Capt. Bayleis said that no such purpose was entertained by Capt. Farragut, reiterating the expression of his regret at the destruction of cotton. Gen. Lovell interrupted him by saying that it was done by his authority. Capr. Bayleis said that he had no doubt that Gen. Lovell had done his duty, and they were doing theirs. It was then concluded that Captain Bayleis and the other officers would return to their ships, that the Mayor would call the Council, and lay before it the demand of Capt. Farragut. The officers requested to be protected in their return to their ships, and General Lovell directed Col. Lovell and Maj. James to accompany them. The officers accordingly proceeded to the rear of the City Hall, where they took a cab and proceeded to the wharf. During the interview an immense and excited crowd of people had congregated about the City Hall, who alternately hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously groaned for "Lincoln and his squadron."

To calm the multitude, Pierre Soule addressed them a few eloquent and effective words, counseling moderation, self-possession, fortitude and confidence in their cause, declaring that the honor of the Government and city was in safe hands, and that Gen. Lovell's answer to the demand to surrender was worthy of the commander of a brave people.

General Lovell, on appearing on the steps, was also loudly cheered. He addressed the multitude in a short speech, declaring his purpose not to surrender the city, but to retire with his army and fight the Lincolnites, whom they could always whip on land. He briefly sketched his course in the preparation of the defence of the city. He had done all he could do with the means at his disposal. That he came here six months too late, and it was beyond his resources to contend successfully against the enemy's power on water.

He advised the citizens to bear themselves manfully, never to stoop or submit to the Lincoln domination, and to wait with patient fortitude for the deliverance from bondage which must soon come to them. The General then mounted his horse, and, accompanied by his staff, rode to the Jackson Railroad, where he took the last car, having already sent his army ahead of him.

The Atlanta Confederacy has obtained from passengers just from New Orleans, the following additional particulars:

The Louisiana is a failure. Her engines or some other machinery would not work when she was launched, and her ram could not be made to operate, as was designed. She was towed down the river to Fort Jackson before the enemy's boats passed, to be a sort of stationary floating battery; but as she could move nowhere except where she was towed, she was found almost entirely useless, and was towed up under the guns of the fort, and lies there now.—The Mississippi, so near completion, was burnt. That evening the levee witnessed the grandest spectacle the world ever beheld—12,000 bales of cotton rolled along the levee all in one sheet of flame. All the cotton in the city was burnt.—All the sugar and molasses on the levee were destroyed, the heads of the barrels all being knocked out, and the sugar rolled into the river. A number of the enemy's boats were in the river within a stone's throw of the shore, quietly waiting for "something to turn up."—What they intended to do was unknown. It was generally supposed they were short of men, ammunition and provisions.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION—A GAME EXPOSED.

We think that we have good reasons for believing that a party is being organized here to bring out a candidate for the office of Governor, who will go before the people as an opponent of the present Administration of the Confederate States, and endeavor to rally a party in opposition to it. Should we be right in our conjecture, it is easy to see that a more mischievous course cannot well be pursued. While we do not mean to deny that the Administration has made mistakes, it is most obvious to us that this is not the time to make war upon it. The enemy has his hand almost upon the very throat of our Confederacy, and he must be driven back before we consider issues, the discussion of which will create bad blood among a people who should be united as one man to avert from themselves the most terrible fate which the imagination can conceive. When we know so well the treatment which we will receive in the event of our country being conquered by our Yankee enemies, it is impossible for us to comprehend the feelings which would at this time set men to work to divide and distract people, who, if not thoroughly united against the common foe, will become the veriest slaves that ever worked for a master. But yet we fear, and have reason to believe that such men are in our midst, and at their mischievous work.

When these men shall have thoroughly developed themselves and their plans, we shall, for one, hold them up to the just reprobation of a people whose liberties they would at least imperil, if not sacrifice, and at the same time show the gross stupidity of their conduct, for if they succeed in distracting and dividing the people, and thus insure their conquest by the enemy, they will never enjoy the offices which they now so foolishly seek.

When this war shall have been successfully concluded and our liberties secured, it will then be time enough to overhaul the Administration of the Confederate Government, and organize parties; and, until this blessed period arrives, the man who sets to work to divide the people into bitter and hostile parties, is an enemy to his country, and if he succeeds in doing so, will be the double-damned author of the most dire calamities that ever befel any country. —*Raleigh Register.*

GAMY.—A few days ago a steamboat stopped at a landing somewhere in Arkansas, to wood. A customer on board the boat took his gun and stepped on shore, hoping that during the hour they were likely to stop he might bag a few birds. After traveling a few rods, he came across a rough-looking fellow, and the following dialogue ensued: "How are you?"—"How are ye, stranger?" replied the Arkansas man. "Have you any game in these parts?" "Oh, yes, plenty on 'em." "What sort of game?" "Well, most any sort, but principally brag and poker."

Correspondence of the News.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PARKER.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., May 5, 1862.

BRO. ATKIN:—I am compelled to regret very much, that it becomes my duty, in justice to myself and friends, to reply to a *scurrilous* paragraph which occurs in the "Henderson Times," over the initials "W. L. L." I do not know the motive of the writer, nor does it concern me, but suppose the gentleman got out of "soap," and having nothing else to say, thought it practicable to give some decent man a passing notice in keeping with his own *insignificance.* The paragraph above alluded to, abounds in *misrepresentations, falsehood* and *slander.*

1. MISREPRESENTATION. "W. L. L." says, "This unjustifiable attack on the staff officers of this Regiment." I disavow any attack upon the staff of this or any other regiment, and the writer knows that there was not the slightest design of any such thing. If I made a "thrust" at the staff why does not the staff call me to account for it? The fact is, Mr. "W. L. L." designedly intended to make an incorrect impression upon the public mind, by absolute misrepresentation. He says my "*language is that of a sneak,*" (I reckon it is "*sneak,*" it is nearly out,) "and unworthy further notice, unless I will speak to the point." The writer knows that I "speak to the point" at all times, when I speak at all, and if I had been speaking of him and his attention to the sick of our Regiment through any unkindness, or with the slightest intention to "thrust," I would have so stated it in plain and unmistakable terms, which he very well knows.

This same Mr. "W. L. L." couples the name of our Regimental Surgeon with himself in his *scurrilous* paragraph about me, when he ought to know that "Dr. Y." has never considered himself implicated in the slightest. If he does, I have not heard it to this good hour. He was, I suppose, faithfully attending the sick. But where was his assistant? Was he at home? Was he off on business? Or, forsooth, was he comfortably quartered? If so, he was more fortunate than the many hungry soldiers on their forced march to this Post. The fact is, "W. L. L." knows that it was his duty to attend his Regiment to this place, and that he ought to have come with us; and that as soon as orders were issued for us to *strike tents*, he ought to have been ready to accompany us, to see after and administer to the wants of our men. But being, as he said, detained by high water, no one thought of impeaching him. So, Mr. "W. L. L." sought occasion to construe my remarks to suit his own peculiar taste.

2. FALSEHOOD. Here Mr. "W. L. L." accuses me of falsehood, which he knew was not true when he wrote it, or ought to have known it. I do not pretend to say what the Commissary of the Post has said. I presume he is a gentleman, good officer, and altogether worthy of confidence, trying to give general satisfaction, and so far as I know, has done it and will always do it. But Mr. "W. L. L." certainly must have known that the Post Commissary was not alluded to in any respect, in my letter to the News. I only spoke of what I had seen in Col. Churchwell's Regiment, and all I said on that subject about subsistence, I believe I can substantially prove, by an overwhelming majority of both the officers and privates of the 29th. I do not pretend to say where those noble soldiers got those rations, nor how they got them, but one thing I do know, all the messes I visited had them. And I will right here say another thing for the benefit of Mr. "W. L. L." Very soon after my letter in the News came out, our Regiment received rations in molasses, and have been receiving such rations ever since, occasionally, and Mr. "W. L. L." knows it, if he lives in camps, for I guess he has had the exquisite pleasure of using the *sweet critter* if he desired it. *But all this just happened so,* did it not? Mr. "W. L. L." knows that it has always been my policy to write the simple and undisguised truth, without the remotest design of a "thrust" at any man. But one would infer by his abrupt paragraph that he has been so very much habituated to thrusting, or rather, *butting*, that he is rather out of *tune*, unless he is *in.* And it would not be so intolerable, were it not for the fact that those *butting* creatures always pitch at their superiors, in every respect.

3. SLANDEROUS. From the fact, an *inferior* is trying to injure a *superior*, through the medium of the press.

In conclusion, will remark that the entire Field and Staff of this (29th) Regiment, and myself, are on the best of terms, so far as I know; and that I do not suppose that any of the field officers have ever felt themselves "thrust" in any respect by my pen. A better and more faithful set of officers than ours, you will not be able to find. Always at their post, ready for whatever comes before them, unless sick or some other interposition of providence, and the writer above alluded to must have known it.—And now, I have one request to make of him, viz: That he correct the erroneous position in which he has labored to place me, otherwise I shall not regard him as a gentleman of sound moral principle, to say nothing of his political proclivities.

Will the "Henderson Times" be kind enough to copy, after slandering the writer? We'll see.

As ever, yours truly,
W. F. PARKER, Com'd Co. H,
29th N. C. T., C. S A.

GRAND EXPLOSION NEAR FORT PILLOW.

Memphis, April 28.—The Appeal, of to-day, says: We hear from above that during the bombardment yesterday at Fort Pillow, three of the enemy's mortar guns exploded.

At last accounts, the invaders had not appeared at Carondolet, sixty miles above New Orleans.

The Memphis Argus says the enemy's gun-boats above Memphis will soon be in our hands.

LATEST FROM THE FAR WEST.

Augusta, May 3.—The Little Rock True Democrat, of the 24th ult., says that a report was current there that Standwatie has had a fight on the Neutral Lands of the Cherokees, thrashed the enemy soundly, and took two or three hundred prisoners and eighty wagons. There is good reason to believe that the report is true. It is also reported that General McBride has had a successful skirmish in Missouri.

VIRGINIA STATE CONSTITUTION REJECTED.

Richmond, May 3.—A proclamation by Gov. Letcher announces that the amended Constitution of the State has been rejected by six hundred and seventy-eight majority.

THE Yankee invaders at Port Royal at our last accounts were suffering from sickness, even in March. As the season advances, we will hear further reports of their sufferings. The prevalent diseases, according to the bills of mortality published in the New York Herald, of the 2d inst., were congestive fever, typhoid fever, remittent fever, cholera morbus and variola. There are also reports of pneumonia. Three deaths are charged to gun-shot wounds under date of March 13.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SODA.—A lady of Fluvanna county sends us the following, which we publish for the benefit of housekeepers:

To the ashes of corn cobs, add a little boiling water. After allowing it to stand for a few minutes, pour off the lye which can be used at once with an acid, (sour milk or vinegar.) It makes the bread as light almost as Soda.

Our lady readers in the country should cut this out and remember it. They can avail themselves of corn cobs, it will be perceived, at any moment, and with scarcely any trouble at all, if the above be true.

"SHE DEVILS."—When Seward came back from Winchester he was asked, "How about the Union sentiment, Mr. Seward?" "The men have all gone to the rebel army, and the women are all she devils," was Seward's gruff response. The Confederate Congress has passed a vote of thanks to the "she devils," not only in Winchester but in the whole South, and God bless 'em! They richly deserve it.

SALT.—We understand that the Company now boring for salt water near Haywood, Chatham County, is encouraged to hope that with some assistance from the State, they will succeed in obtaining it. The last boring indicates the presence of a large amount of salt.—*Raleigh Standard.*

DAVID G. Farragut, the Federal commander of the fleet now in front of New Orleans, was born in Tennessee, was appointed to the service from, and claims to be a citizen of that State.

IT is estimated that the public debt of the United States, by the first of January, 1863, will be *fifteen hundred millions.*

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

BOUNTY TO CONSCRIPTS.

The State Convention passed an Ordinance last week to pay to conscripts under the late law a bounty of fifty dollars. A righteous act. North Carolina has done better for her soldiers than any State in the Confederacy.—All honor to the glorious "Old North State."

The Governor is directed by the Ordinance to discharge all volunteers over thirty-five years of age, not transferred to the Confederate Government.

A BATTALION.

Maj. Joseph A. McDowell, of Madison county, having been authorized by Gov. Clark to raise a Battalion for local defence, volunteering has been going on rapidly during the past week. Captain Hardy's Artillery company is "full up." Capt. W. W. McDowell has raised a company of 100 men, and Capt. W. R. West has completed his company.

These companies all go into the Battalion, and the remaining two necessary to complete it, will probably be raised in Madison.

This is a wise step, as we may reasonably expect trouble along this border, while East Tennessee continues recreant to her interest and her duty.

COL. GREEN'S BATTALION.

We are informed that there is a probability that this Battalion, which was captured at Roanoke, and where it, especially Capt. Allen's company of Madison, fought so well, may soon be exchanged. Two more companies are needed to make it a Regiment. Conscripts who may desire to go together in companies, had better avail themselves of the opportunity, form two companies and join this Battalion. There are now five companies of Western North Carolina men in the Battalion. Further information may be had by applying to this office.

DROWNED.

A few days since Coroner P. Plemmons was called to hold an inquest over the body of a man found in Homony Creek, near its mouth. The body was recognized as that of Mr. John Surrett of Sandy Mush, in this county. He was upwards of 80 years of age, and quite infirm. From the best evidence the jury of inquest could obtain it appeared that he had fallen from the bridge near Henry's mills, while attempting to cross after night. The water was high, and the body was carried down the stream about a mile and a half, and had been in the water eight or ten days. The jury rendered a verdict of "*accidental drowning.*"

MANY THANKS.

Since our last we have received a club of 10 subscribers from Martin D. Hart, Esq., of Macon; 11 from our friend, Wm. Grahl, of Macon; and 6 from Col. S. Walker, of Haywood, to whom we are under obligations for many similar favors.

GOOD NEWS.

The Raleigh Standard says the State Convention agreed to adjourn on Tuesday last, the 13th, subject to the call of the President and a committee of five; and that if not called together between the 13th of May and the 1st day of November, the Convention would be dissolved on the latter day. It is to be hoped they will *not* be called together again, and that the State is finally and forever rid of this dangerous nuisance.

☞The 25th Regiment was reorganized some days since. Col. Clingman was re-elected unanimously; Maj. Rutledge was elected Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. S. C. Bryson, of Haywood, chosen Major.

The 16th Regiment have elected Capt. Champ. Davis, of Rutherford, Colonel, and Capt. J. S. McElroy, of Yancy, Lieut. Colonel.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was reorganized for the war a few days since. Col. Robert B. Vance was re-elected. Capt. James M. Lowry, of this county, was elected Lieut. Colonel. Lt. Col. Walker was not a candidate for re-election, on account of bad health. We have not heard who was elected Major, but presume Maj. Gardner was re-elected.

In Capt. Lowry's company, (C) Lieut. John H. Gudger was elected Captain. Sergeant Henry Williams was elected 1st Lieut., Franklin Wells, 2d, and—— Worley, 3d.

In Capt. Robeson's Company, (H.) Lieut. W. F. Parker was elected Captain. Capt. Robeson has been severely afflicted for some months, and was not, we presume, a candidate for re-election. We congratulate our gallant friend Parker on his promotion. He entered the ranks a "high private," and has been steadily going up. He deserves it all. 1st Lieut., Jos. A. Brevard; 2d, F. M. Sherrill; 3d, J. H. Stradley; Orderly Sergeant, W. E. Weaver.

The 29th acquitted themselves gloriously in the late fight at the Gap.

GEN. VANCE.

We learn that Col. Z. B. Vance has been appointed a Brigadier General by President Davis. This will be gratifying news to the people of this section, with whom the gallant "Zeb" is a great favorite. He will wear his new honors most worthily.

☞Rev. D. R. McAnally has been arrested and sent to jail, and his paper, the St. Louis Christian Advocate, suppressed by the Lincoln despotism. The Doctor's offence was a refusal to bow the knee to his Majesty, Abraham the First. How low the once great United States have fallen! Such despotism would disgrace Austria.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

We learn that this regiment, recently stationed near Yorktown, was reorganized, under the late act of Congress, a few days since. The following Field Officers were elected, viz:

Capt. P. W. Roberts, of Buncombe, Colonel.

Capt. R. T. Bennett, of Anson, Lt. Colonel.

Capt. E. Dixon, of Cleaveland, Maj.

Col. Junius Daniel, late commanding officer of the regiment, had previously accepted the Colonelcy of the 45th.

THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

We understand the Government has given orders for the issue of one and two dollar notes, which will be a great relief to the soldiers, who are now paid off in large bills and find it difficult to get change.

☞The 53d Regiment North Carolina Troops was organized at Camp Mangum a few days ago. The follow- are the field officers:

William A. Owen, Colonel.

James T. Morehead, Jr., Lt. Col.

James J. Iredell, Major.

☞John T. Monroe, the spunky Mayor of New Orleans, is a native of Virginia.

☞Gen. Z. B. Vance's Legion is already full. More troops were offered than he called for.

☞Memphis papers of the 29th say a meeting held the night before had concluded to burn the city in case of approach of the Yankee fleet.

☞The Atlanta Commonwealth of last week, says—

Five tory prisoners passed through here this morning from East Tennessee. Their names are: Thornburg, Attorney General of the Eastern Division of Tennessee; Senter, representative from Grainger county; Meek, representative from Jefferson county; Gilbreath, Agent of E. Tenn. and Va. Railroad; and Parson Rogers of Blount county.

THE LAST CHANCE!

See advertisement of Messrs. Roberts, Merrimon and others, in another column. This is the last chance to volunteer, and the books will be closed tomorrow. You cannot go with a more clever lot of boys.

☞By examining the intelligence in our columns the people of this section will find that they obtain later news by this paper than through any other, no matter where published.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

From an able article in the South Carolinian, on the subject of Confederate Finances, we make the following extract:

The man who wilfully discredits the Government, or so acts as to effect that result, is more dangerous to the community—*in reality, more perfidious as an enemy*—then even the despicable wretch, who for gold penetrates our camp and gains information for the foe. His doom should be the same, and corporations which act likewise should meet speedy and retributive destruction at the hands of these agents of the respective States which created them. In the first place, what value is there in "the promise to pay" of any corporation, if such an improbable contingency should ever happen as the destruction of our Government, or the depreciation of its issues of bonds and notes? Are the flimsy rags based upon the individual property of a few stockholders any better, *then*, than the promises of our Government? Not a whit, for all property will be carried under in the flood of Northern agrarianism, and the lines of demarcation between rich and poor will be utterly swept away. What assurance for future payment will there be of any of the notes now based upon land and negroes and other property of the stockholders?

Do the community imagine that the banks have a solid basis of gold to meet these demands? If so, they are most egregiously deceived, for not one dollar in five is the proportion of coin to currency. If ruin falls upon the Government then one common calamity overwhelms us all, corporations or individuals. *Self-interest*, then dictates that our united exertions should sustain the currency of the country, and that no man should be *permitted* to make contracts which in their effect cast a slur upon the Government issues. Such men are just subjects for visitation of military discipline, and their least punishment should be confinement and speedy trial by court-martial.

"THE GOVERNORSHIP."

Under the above heading the Iredell Express gives expression to its opinions as annexed, which are as appropriate as timely, and worthy the consideration of all who are opposed to a bitter partizan strife. There ought not to be any strife at this time:

"Several months ago, it may be recollected by some of our readers, the Express endorsed the name of Col. Wm. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, for Governor. We did so then in our individual capacity, without knowing the sentiments of more than one person upon the subject, and without a knowledge of *his* name to this day.

"Our opinion of Col. Johnston's fitness for the office, was founded upon the basis of his superior business qualifications and the administrative abilities which we believe him to possess, backed by a sound judgment, and indomitable energy of character; the very best points which a statesman can possess. Since then, we have had no reason and seen no argument advanced, to cause us to change the individual opinion we then formed of Col. Johnston's abilities and remarkable fitness to fill the Executive Chair, with honor and usefulness to his State and Country. We therefore, in our individual capacity, present his name in the Express for the consideration of his fellow-citizens to be voted for, if they shall deem proper, in August next.

"We know that there are residing in the State, other gentlemen of remarkable fitness for the Gubernatorial Chair—gentlemen whom we have delighted to support in days past, but they could not be elected then, and we do not know that one of them could be elected now, even were Mr. Johnston to retire. But if others think differently, place their choice before the public, and let the people decide for themselves at the ballot box, and our desire will be that they will choose the best man.

"Col. Johnston was a life-long Whig so long as that party had an existence, and he was a staunch Union man down to the disruption of the "Peace Conference," so called, which broke up because the North would not concede the Rights of the South, and when all hope of obtaining *Equality in the Union*, was at an end. He never was a secessionist, but like the balance of us was forced into revolution by the madness of the North."

THE SALT WORKS.—Messrs. Stewart, Buchanan & Co., the lessees of the Salt Works, have shown their liberality on various occasions. In the early part of the present week, they presented the County Court of this county, through W. Y. White, Esq., with a check for $1,000, to be appropriated to the families of volunteers.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

GEN. George B. Caittenden, of the Confederate Army, displeased at the treatment received from the Confederate authorities, has resigned, and talks of going to Texas. Unless George quits whiskey, his services can be dispensed with.

Correspondence of the News.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PARKER.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., May 5, 1862.

BRO. ATKIN:—After a long time in silence, my pen is again inditing a few thoughts to you and the readers of your excellent paper. I have been so very busy for the last week or ten days that it has been almost impossible to snatch a few moments for the "News."

The Battle of the 29th, on the 29th of April, 1862.

Early in the morning, the enemy's forces were seen on a distant point—say two miles from our camp—advancing rapidly, while some of them seemed to be planting a Battery. Our pickets kept a sharp lookout, and about 11 o'clock engaged the pickets of the enemy, who were closely followed by a heavy reserve. By this means they drove our pickets back to the Batteries, and opened a heavy fire of musketry upon us in our Batteries and Breastworks, which lasted until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During the engagement the bullets from the enemy fell thick and fast all around our men. Indeed sometimes it seemed that they fell as thick as hail. Thus the enemy continued to pour lead into our Battery and Rifle Pits, in which some four or five of our companies were ordered. But our boys returned the fire with a perfect *vim*, and rained hail around them, which did the work for a goodly number of them, for they were seen to fall when our men fired. Our men shot with considerable accuracy. At last Col. Vance, who commanded this (the right) wing of the army, having watched their manouvers from the thickest of their leaden hail, deployed Capt. Jervis' company, under command of Lt. Deweese, to the right of the defensive wing. This company took cover under the bluff, and advanced far enough to make a complete flank movement. The enemy being completely outflanked, our boys poured lead into the rear of their "steel jackets" with such a perfect vengeance that the Yankees stepped off upon the *fantastic toe*, equivalent to the *Bull Run quick step.*—This movement of Col. Vance closed the scene of strife for the day with complete victory, which was followed by such a sudden calm that it was painfully pleasant.

It is but just and right that I state here, that Col. Vance merited the highest degree of praise, which Gen. Stevenson himself did not refuse to confer upon him, cordially. We have great cause to be proud of our commander.—Though young, and hitherto inexperienced, he is as cool, deliberate, calculative, prudent, discreet and brave a man, as the Southern army affords.

Capt. Lowry and his brave boys deserve much praise for their ready, prompt and cool manner, together with the accuracy of their shots, by which they poured leaden hail into the ranks of the enemy. The "Tigers" will at all times let the enemy know that some sure shots are on the field, for the Yankees wore off the "Tiger" leaden sign, I assure you.

Capt. Anderson and his men were pickets the day of the battle, and were well nigh cut off from our wing of the army by the enemy, but he, with his true sharp shooters, fired and fell back, until all his men got together, fighting all the way to the Battery, and pouring minnie balls into their ranks. On reaching the Battery he took his stand and gave them such a shower of *minnie* that the Yankees were glad to take cover behind trees, logs, rocks, or any where it could be found.

Several other companies and parts of companies were engaged during the fight. So, also, was some of the noble Georgians, who did good work in front of our lines, killing the rider of the fine white horse, supposed to be Gen. Carter, from the sash he had round his body. His sword was found by one of the Georgia boys and sold for $30.

A Georgia officer—Commissary I think—came up to our pits with his Enfield Rifle, while a large, fine-looking Federal officer was brandishing his sword, took deliberate aim, and the fifth shot brought him to the ground, sword and all. This was the last of that Yankee officer. This brave Georgian, not satisfied yet, brought two more, supposed to be soldiers in private ranks, and if the fight had lasted much longer I can't tell how many he would have killed, for he was bringing them by this time nearly every shot.

We have not learned the precise number of the enemy killed and wounded, but they certainly lost a good many.

I must not forget to mention another item. Major Hunter, who commanded "*Long Tom*," spoke to them occasionally through his fine guns, which language produced a thrill of terror, and rendered their positions very insecure. Major Hunter is one of the best Artillerists in the Southern army, I am informed.

Casualties.

Three men wounded on our side—only one of our Regiment—in Captain Enloe's company. Two of the Georgia boys, neither mortally. One horse—Maj. Gardner's of the 29th—slightly wounded. The fur slightly scorched on private ———'s cap. Capt. L———'s whiskers slightly singed by a Yankee ball, and any amount of dust and dirt thrown on our men, both officers and privates, by the balls from the enemy's guns.

This is the second fight we have had here, so you discover they intend to keep us awake. We will have stirring times over here for awhile. Yesterday we went out about 8 miles towards the Ford, and our cavalry made the Yankee cavalry "sift" in double-quick.—The fact is, the Yankees can out-run any set of men living, I reckon. It is almost literally impossible to catch them if they get a few jumps the start of us. I consider myself about as good as common, when after a *tory*, but have to knock under to uncle Abe's boys over here about Cumberland Ford, under Gen. William Carter, commanding.

As ever, yours truly,

W. F. PARKER, Com'd Co. H, 29th N. C. T., C. S A.

FROM CORINTH.

The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes:

It is enough to say, the Confederates feel entirely confident of their ability to maintain their position. Our artillery corps is very strong, and it is reported Gen. Beauregard has dismounted half of his cavalry, and put muskets in their hands. The horses will be used for drawing the artillery. This is a most judicious step. The country in the South West is unsuited to cavalry. With the exception of a few enterprising commands, such as Morgan's, Forrest's, Scott's, and the Texan Rangers, they have been a dead expense to the Government, without any corresponding benefit.

In consequence ot the consternation produced at Nashville by the late battle, the Federal authorities ordered their stores and sick to be sent across the river, and the funds brought there for the payment of the army to be taken to Louisville. I hear also from persons just from Nashville, that a Kentucky and Indiana regiment had got into a fight at Clarksville, on the slavery question, and that twenty were killed, and between forty and fifty wounded: also, that 4,000 Kentuckians had withdrawn from the Federal army on account of the anti-slavery policy of the Government, and its willingness to make peace on the basis of retaining the border States. The Kentuckians say they entered the service to restore the Union as it was, and not to interfere with the institutions of any of the States. It was believed in Nashville that the Government, if allowed to retain the border States, would readily consent to peace. The sutlers were disposing of their wares at reduced prices, and getting ready to remove to the rear.

The discontent among the Kentuckians was increased by a sermon preached in Nashville by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, the author of "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy." You may remember that this gentleman predicted, after a close study of the Prophecies, that the great battle of Armageddon, spoken of in Revelations, would be fought about this time in the Valley of the Mississippi. He referred to the subject in his sermon at Nashville, and told his hearers that the battle would take place on the 20th of June—that the Federal hosts would be overthrown and dispersed, and that their dead carcasses would make all the land to stink. An effort was made by officers present to stop him, but the soldiers, who were deeply interested, would not allow it.

Corinth, May 5—A. M.—All remains quiet at this point to-day. We had heavy rains last night, and again this morning, though it is now clearing up. The condition of the ground is such that there will probaby be no battle to-day.

The enemy is moving large forces on our right. They tore up the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad yesterday, at a point ten miles East of Corinth. The object of the movement is, probably, to try and reach the Mobile road South of us, and cut off men and supplies in that quarter. Beauregard is on the alert, and has sent an adequate force to defeat their plans.

Col. Scott, of the Louisiana Cavalry, burnt the railroad bridge over Limestone, between Decatur and Huntsville, Thursday last. He captured two Yankee provision trains, burnt twenty cars, and killed and wounded thirty-four Federals. He also engaged the enemy's cavalry Friday last, at Elk River, and repulsed them, though half his men had crossed the river and were not in the fight. He killed thirty-five of the Federals; the Confederate loss on the expedition was four killed, five wounded and twelve horses.

Col. Adams, of the Federal army, who was captured by our scouts on Saturday, says the Northern army must fight soon, or become wholly demoralized. The men are uneasy about the climate and sickness, and don't want to go any further South.

A BARGE, containing two hundred and fifty Yankee Government horses, struck a snag between Paducah and Cairo, on Saturday week, and sunk with all on board.

LATE NEWS.

THE BALL OPENED AT WILLIAMSBURG.

Richmond, May 7.—An official letter from General Johnston states that he had an affair at Williamsburg, on Monday. The enemy attacked our rear guard in great force and were driven back to the woods, about a mile distant. The troops principally engaged on our side were Longstreet's and Stuart's.—A report is current on the streets this morning, that in the above affair the enemy were repulsed, with a loss of several hundred prisoners. This report has been traced to a soldier who arrived this morning from below, and it is affirmed that a letter from General McLaws to General Cobb was read in his hearing, communicating the above information. Subsequently, a despatch was received by the Secretary of War from Magruder, via Petersburg, which states that he heard that the loss of the enemy was heavy, including nine hundred prisoners; also ten pieces of artillery. Our loss in killed and wounded is reported to be five hundred. The despatch says the enemy are again pressing forward.

LATEST FOM WILLIAMSBURG.

Richmond, May 8.—The battle of Williamsburg on Monday is said to be one of the fiercest of the war, while it lasted. The charge of Stuart's cavalry is represented to have been fearful—mowing down persons by scores. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is very heavy. General Early, of Virginia, is badly wounded. General Anderson, of South Carolina, is reported killed. No official or detailed account of the battle has been received. The city is much excited, to-day, and there are many unreliable reports.

There was another terrific fight at Barhamsville yesterday, in which the Confederates were said to have been victorious, and the Yankees repulsed with immense slaughter.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, May 9.—A despatch from Staunton, this morning, says that Jackson's advance force engaged the enemy near McDowell's, at five p. m., yesterday, and, after four hours fighting succeeded in driving them back. Our loss is said to be three hundred. Gen. Edward Johnson was wounded in the ankle; Col. M. G. Harman and Capt. Dabney, of the 52d Regiment, were wounded in the arm; Col. Gibbons, of the 10th Virginia Regiment, was killed. A big fight is expected to-day.

The Richmond Dispatch, of this morning, says, on the authority of Capt. Hill, of the steamer Shultz, that our batteries at Day's Point, Isle of Wight County, were attacked by three gunboats yesterday, and that the batteries silenced one vessel, an iron-clad boat called the Galena.

Three hundred and twenty Hessians, captured at Williamsburg on Monday, arrived here last evening.

The city is excited by reports of more fighting on the Peninsula.

Augusta County, Va., May 8.—Yesterday, thirty wagons were taken from a foraging party—the wagons burnt and the horses and harness brought into our camp. Our cavalry make it very difficult for the enemy to obtain supplies.—It is said that Col. Ashby's men have killed a thousand within a few months. They kill hundreds of whom you hear nothing.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR JACKSON!

Richmond, May 10.—The following official despatch was received here this morning:

VALLEY DISTRICT, May 9,
(Via Staunton. May 10.)

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

God blessed our arms with a victory at McDowell's yesterday.

(Signed) J. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

A telegram to Gov. Letcher, this morning, from Staunton, states that Gen. Jackson has sent despatches that we have gained a brilliant victory, and the enemy were in full flight, hotly pursued. Our loss was forty killed and two hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is heavy. They left all their dead and wounded on the field. Of the Twelfth Georgia, Capts. Furlow, McMillen, Patterson; Lieuts. Turpin, Gouldware and Woodward, are killed, and Capt. Dawson wounded badly.

A REPORT reached here this morning to the effect that the enemy had thrown forward to Greenville, Pitt County, on the Tar River, a force of three thousand men, a portion of them cavalry. This report is brought by a passenger, and appears likely to be correct. The Raleigh Register says that news reached that city on Tuesday morning that the Yankees had landed a considerable force at the town of Washington. It is barely possible that the enemy should contemplate a movement on the railroad at Wilson, but we think the real object is simply to plunder and annoy the people and injure that section of country by interfering with planting, thus hoping to embarrass our cause by diminishing our supplies.—*Wilmington Journal.*

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL CONGRESS, &c.

Richmond, May 7.—Northern papers of the 4th have been received. The special Washington despatch of the New York Times says it is rumored that all the members of Congress [Federal] from the border States, and a number of sympathizers from other States, are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and House of Representatives.

There was great excitement in Baltimore on the 3d inst., growing out of a rumor that France intended to interpose in American affairs.

The New York Herald says that diplomatic movements have been set on foot at Washington, with a view of bringing about a compromise involving a recognition of the political existence of the South.

NINE hundred citizens of Nashville are already on trial for treason in the so-called United States Courts organized in the said city; and the docket for the first term of those courts is not yet completed. There will be little difficulty in obtaining abundant evidence to convict in every case, according to the brigand rules established under the name of law by the Federal Congress. What will follow? Death to some, the penitentiary for many, confiscation of property, real and personal, for all.

What they are doing in Nashville they will eventually do in every city, town, and neighborhood of which they shall get possession. Policy may induce them to enter quietly as they did at Nashville; but everywhere they will proceed as they are now doing at Nashville, to ruin the people, seize their property, and depopulate the country. Unless the Southern armies and generals can beat the enemy in battles, and so procure peace, a fate awaits the Southern States of America exactly parallel to that of Southern Europe when the Huns and Vandals descended upon it.—*Richmond Examiner.*

NORTH CAROLINA FORCES.

From a communication made a few days ago to the Convention by Adjutant General Martin, we learn that this State has organized fifty-three regiments, besides eight companies on local service, and ten companies of artillery unattached. This does not include, however, Col. Wharton Green's batalion, attached to the Wise Legion, and various other companies, we presume, raised in the State directly by the Confederate government; two of the infantry regiments, the 31st and 8th, and several companies of the 17th, captured at Roanoke Island and paroled, and five companies of artillery recently paroled at Fort Macon, which cannot be numbered with our active force, at present.

The State, therefore, has in service and nearly ready fifty-one regiments, besides a number of infantry and artillery companies not organized into regiments, not including the paroled officers and soldiers, or those raised by the Confederate government in the State. Of these forty-five regiments are infantry, three cavalry and three artillery regiments. These, when filled up to the maximum number, will make a large army of itself, which if skillfully handled, might defy double its number of Yankee invaders.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A FIGHTING PARSON.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes thus of the Rev. J. T. Tichenor, a Baptist Minister, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., now the Chaplain of the 17th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, engaged in the fight at Shiloh:

"Parson Tichenor fought with the coolness and intrepidity of a veteran, killing with his rifle a Colonel, Major and four privates at long taw. The whole regiment witnessed this feat.

"I think you will agree with me that more than ordinary mention should be made of such valor. When all our preachers manifest such fighting qualities, who can conquer us?"

FEDERAL LANDING.

Wilmington, May 9.—Pickets to-day report a landing of the Federals at Swansboro' twenty miles South of Fort Macon, yesterday. There is no force to oppose them. All is quiet here.

DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON.

We extract the following from the Charleston Courier of yesterday:

In conformity with, if not by reason of our suggestion, Martial Law has been proclaimed and labor, white and black, bond and free, without stint or measure, will soon give us an impassible sea wall, against hostile gunboats and mortar fleets. All honor to Gov. Pickens for the brave and timely declaration.

Gen. Pemberton, we are delighted to learn has declared his determination to defend the city to the last extremity.—Honor to the gallant commander for the bold and patriotic resolution.

We propose that his Honor the Mayor shall forthwith call a public meeting of our citizens to pledge their support to our noble general, and to tell him that our *war cry* and our WAR ACTION will be, "Victory or Death."

From the Mississippi Valley!

The Great Battle Opened!

Mobile, May 9.—A special despatch to the Evening News, says that General Beauregard moved out this morning, and attacked the enemy in his position on our right. The conflict opened at noon and still continues. The cannonading, though regular, is not rapid, and a courier reports the enemy to be falling back and the Confederates pressing forward. The battle-ground is near Farmington, being just five miles distant.—Beauregard has just gone out.

P. W. A., the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, telegraphs that the great battle of the West opened at noon to-day, near Farmington, five miles from Corinth. Beauregard is making an attack at two o'clock, p. m.—The enemy are reported falling back and the Confederates pressing forward. No particulars yet.

Augusta, May 10.—The Mobile Advertiser's correspondent says: "I have just returned from the front. The enemy have been driven across Seven Mile Creek, and are running like sheep. It appears that Pope's Division of the Federal army alone occupied Farmington. Halleck, with the main body, is still on the river. The Confederate loss is slight. The Federal retreat was so rapid that we were unable to capture many prisoners.

"Price and Van Dorn led the attack. We captured the telegraph office at Farmington. The Confederates are returning to Corinth. It is reported that the Confederate forces operating down the Tennessee river captured a large number of prisoners and a large amount of property."

Richmond, May 10.—An official despatch from Corinth dated May 9th, via Mobile 10, to Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General, says:

We attacked the enemy to-day and drove him from his position several miles.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

PROBABLE APPROACH OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Richmond Whig has a letter from Savannah of date April 28th, explaining why some of the up-country Georgians had retired from service in the State troops at Savannah:

"The time for which several of the State regiments enlisted having expired, such as wish to go home are told to go, and some, perhaps a thousand in all, have gone. Their places, however, have been rapidly filled by men who had been impatiently waiting for a call.

Those who retired from the service are justified by the following facts: There are certain premonitory signs which as clearly and unerringly herald the approach of the yellow fever as signs can foreshadow anything. One is the appearance of a certain fly, an insect that never visits this region without being followed by a severe epidemic. It is known here as the yellow fever fly, and has made an unusually early advent in unusually large swarms. In the second place, it has never failed to be the case that the poultry have been invariably visited with an epidemic of some sort previous to the appearance of the yellow fever, and the mortality was never greater among the fowls than it has been for the last ten days. The old Spanish and French women residing here would not believe that we will not have an early visit from the scourge, though one were to rise from the dead and tell them it would not be so. There are numerous other signs which threaten us with our old enemy, and while our up-country boys are willing and anxious to meet the Yankees, they are as little accustomed to yellow jack as the Yankees are, whereas, all along the coast there are thousands of hail, hearty men, already acclimated, who are eager to take their places, and who, knowing that this occasion was bound to come, prepared for it and are ready to step right into the places of those who have retired."

IN Florida, guerilla parties occupy nearly every hammock and cross-road in the east, and have already struck terror to the enemy by their bold attacks upon their pickets. She will, it would seem, be able to take care of herself.

THE FORCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE FIELD.—This State has now in the field 38,274 soldiers, 22,000 of whom are in for the war. The excess at this time over quota is 4,064. The increase in the number of troops and in the number for the war, since February, speaks well for the spirit of the people and the manner in which it has been practically developed.

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT.—We understand, says the Petersburg Express, that it has been ascertained with certainty that the object of Count Mercier's late visit to Richmond, was to learn from a personal interview with those best qualified to know, what were the prospects of the Confederate States achieving and maintaining their independence. The result of the Minister's enquiries has not transpired, but we are informed that he appeared to be highly satisfied with all he saw and heard.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Destruction of the Merrimac-Virginia.

Richmond, May 12.—Norfolk was evacuated on Saturday morning, by the Confederates, and occupied by the Federals, who landed at Ocean View on Friday night.

The Navy Yard at Gosport was burnt, and the gates of the dry dock blown up and otherwise damaged, so as to render it unserviceable for a twelve months.

The Virginia, formerly the Merrimac, was burnt at Craney Island, Saturday night. When the fire reached the magazine, she was blown to atoms by the explosion. The crew arrived here this morning.

It is stated that the Virginia was destroyed by order of Commodore Tatnall, he having ascertained on Saturday that Norfolk was evacuated by our troops and in possession of the enemy. The pilots aboard advised against going round to York River. The crew then proceeded to lighten the vessel, to take her into the James River; coal and pig iron were thrown everboard, until, it is said, the wood work of the hull was exposed, and finding it still impracticable to ascend the river, it was determined to abandon the vessel and burn her, which was accordingly done.

Great Fire in Atlanta.

Augusta, May 12.—A destructive fire occurred in Atlanta on yesterday.—Wallace's warehouse, containing 800 bales cotton, 200 tierces rice, 25,000 pounds Government bacon and other stores, 200 barrels sugar, oil and hides, were destroyed. The warehouse was entirely destroyed, and the adjoining buildings badly damaged. Total loss $100,000, with an insurance of $35,000. Two men were seriously injured—one it is thought mortally.

Evacuation of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Suffolk, May 10.—Norfolk and Portsmouth were evacuated this morning.—The Navy Yard was burnt, and the Dry Dock blown up in sections effective.—All the cotton on hand was burnt, also the guard-ships Plymouth, Germantown and Bethel. The Merrimac was got down the river all safe.

Loss of the Enemy in the Valley.

Richmond, May 11.—A telegram to Gov. Letcher, dated Staunton, May 10, says: "The enemy's loss at McDowell's is five hundred killed and wounded. In their flight they burnt all their baggage and wagons. Our forces are pursuing them closely. A part of our wounded have arrived here."

It is reported that Burnside is landing a force on Roanoke River, below Weldon, and troops have gone forward to meet him.

More of the Fight near Corinth.

Corinth, May 9, via Mobile, May 10.—Generals Bragg and Van Dorn attacked the enemy this morning at 10 o'clock. After a short skirmish of three hours our forces drove the enemy two miles beyond Farmington and beyond the bridge. The forces engaged were about five thousand on each side.

The Federal cavalry charged Robinson's battery, but were repulsed in great confusion. Riderless horses are running to our lines. Our casualties in the engagement are small. The Confederates captured a large amount of clothing.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Macon Journal and Messenger gleans some interesting particulars from a gentleman who has arrived in that city from New Orleans. We extract the following:

THE UNITED STATES FLAG.—Yesterday the United States squadron now in our port sent ashore a force of one hundred marines and a body of soldiers with two brass howitzers, under the command of Commander Bell, (a North Carolinian,) who proceeded without interruption or disturbance to the Custom House and Mint, over which buildings they hoisted the United States flag.—They performed this task without parade or ostentation, and without even the usual salutes on such occasions. This force then proceeded to the City Hall, where a crowd of citizens had assembled. Commander Bell presented himself to the Mayor and stated the object of his visit. The Mayor replied that the flag which waved over the city Hall was a State flag, the emblem of the authority from which the city derived all its powers. He could only reiterate his protest against the violent, unauthorized and wilful attempt to move it from the dome, and he was unable to prevent or resist it.

Commander Bell, in a rude and bullying style, replied that he did not come there to discuss questions of right and property, but to bring down the flag, and down it must come. He then asked to be shown the way up to the dome.—He was directed to several policemen, who declined the service, but finally managed to find his way up, and taking down the flag with the aid of some of his men, brought it down. As he appeared on the portico with the flag under his arm, the multitude uttered a groan.—There was no manifestation of exultation or satisfaction on the part of the execution of this order. Indeed, they looked horrified and ashamed at the business they were engaged in. They quietly re-formed and were about to march back to the fleet, when some one proposed "three cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Confederate States," which were given with universal force and earnestness.

FROM DECATUR.

Corinth, May 5.—The rain continues to fall this morning. The enemy have fallen back from Farmington, according to present appearances for a day or two.

A courier from Col. Scott's cavalry, arrived last night, reports that in evacuating Decatur, the enemy battered down the pillar and burnt the bridge over the Tennessee.

Scott crossed the river on the 30th, and next day attacked the Federals at Athens on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, capturing tents, camp equippage, a number of wagons, and losing only one man. Capt. Fenelon, with cannon, proceeded to the next station, on the Indian Creek. A train for Nashville, with Gen. Mitchell on board, passed up only half an hour before.

Hearing a down train coming, loaded with supplies, logs were put on the track, which produced a "smash up," killing several Federal troops, and destroying the locomotive. The Confederates, on returning were pursued by the enemy's cavalry, who overtook them on Friday, at Elk River, when a skirmish ensued.

The enemy lost twelve men killed and their Colonel mortally wounded.

Our loss in the skirmish was only two killed.

FROM THE COAST.

We have many rumors relative to the movements of Burnside. Some say he has been reinforced, making his present number 80,000 men at Newbern. This we can scarcely believe, and yet it comes, apparently, from an authentic source—from a hitherto reliable man who says he saw all the camps. A dispatch received Thursday night, at the Executive department says, "they are fighting at Sewell's Point. Burnside is advancing on the Canal, the Merrimac has gone up the river, and the crisis is at hand."—*State Journal.*

MINER'S AND PLANTER'S BANK.—The Convention on Wednesday night passed, after some discussion, the ordinance introduced by Mr. Bryson of Cherokee, providing that this Bank may establish an agency or branch east of the Blue Ridge. This is a measure which will result beneficially both to the Bank and to the public, who are interested in its circulation.—*Standard.*

LIEUT. Crowder, of the 11th Louisiana, who lost his right hand at Belmont, lost his left hand at Shiloh. He still clings to our cause, refusing to resign.

51ST REGIMENT.—This regiment has been organized at Wilmington by the election of John L. Cantwell, Colonel; Wm. A. Allen, Lieut. Colonel; and Hector McKethan, Major.

THE ONLY CHANCE!

TO ESCAPE BEING CONSCRIPTED IS TO repair at once to the Store of

B. H. MERRIMON,

And join a company that is being made up for

"McDOWELL'S BATTALION."

There are many advantages in enlisting in this Battalion. You will get your BOUNTY—have the privilege of staying at home at least one month, and perhaps till after harvest—will be sent to a healthy point—near the Paint Rock—during the summer months, &c., &c.

Call immediately or you may not get in, and it is the only company that can be organized.—Friday night is the out side limit. No man can volunteer after that time.

There are no head men in this thing. All the officers are to be selected by the company. Applicants can report to

JAMES M. RAY,
G. M. ROBERTS,
S. C. MERRIMON,
ROB'T T. WHITE.

May 15, 1862. 1t

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THERE will be

NO TOLL EXACTED

By the WAR FORD BRIDGE, commonly known as WM. PATTON'S Bridge, over French Broad, above the mouth of Hominy, until further notice.

J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of the Estate of W. Patton.

May 13, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, May 12, 1862.

IN accordance with the Proclamation of Gov. Clark, and by authority of the Commissioners of the Town of Asheville, I have this day seized upon some

15,000 Pounds of Bacon,

Purchased and held by persons intending to take it beyond the limits of the State; and have appointed Mr. E. SLUDER an Agent to sell the same to such citizens of the county as may need the same, in lots of not more than FIFTY POUNDS—at cost.

Persons and families will call on Mr. Sluder.

By order of the Board.

E. J. ASTON, Mayor.

May 15.—tf.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

SOME REASONS WHY WE SHOULD BE RECONCILED TO ITS OPERATIONS.

The fact that the Conscription bill is now a law—enacted by a large majority of Congress—under pressure of dire public necessity, is itself a reason why we should look at the act with candor, and see if there are not reasons to reconcile our minds to its operations. That for a while it must create some excitement and exacerbation was patent to every friend of the measure. The attempt, however, to inflame these feelings and increase and perpetuate discontent, is dangerous and unpatriotic, and should meet with prompt discouragement by every good and loyal citizen, whether he was an original friend of the measure or not. It is now the duty of all to acquiesce—the interest of all to acquiesce.

If you believe State Rights have been endangered by this act, do you not see that they are in much greater danger from the public enemy? State rights and private rights alike are threatened with speedy and utter annihilation. An alternative of personal and political slavery stares us directly in the face, and nothing short of the utmost concentration of our material power into armies for the public defence can save us from a fate as degrading and miserable as the Almighty in His wrath ever meted out to a subjugated and enslaved people.

The conscription bill was recommended and passed upon the force of the proposition that the whole available military power of the country, in its most controllable, convenient and economical organization was indispensable to public and private safety. Do you doubt that proposition? If not, then let us look with candor for one moment at some of the reasons which dictated the conscription scheme:

1st, then, its greater economy and efficiency. The volunteering system was wasteful. It was a slow and expensive business recruiting for companies and regiments in the field, requiring the absence from camp of vast numbers of recruiting officers on expense of time, transportation and much contingent expenditure, without, in most cases, any corresponding success. In the vast majority of cases our regiments had dwindled down to mere skeletons, with all the officers and most of the expense of full regiments, and the numbers of a hardly respectable battalion.

Look at the reports from Shiloh.—There we see Alabama regiments with from four to five hundred men. Mississippi and Louisiana regiments in hardly better condition. It is believed that there were ninety-seven regiments at Corinth, with not more than fifty thousand effective men, all told; while under the system of skeleton regiments, this force of fifty thousand men would most probably be maintained at about one-half or two thirds the expense of ninety-seven full regiments mustering about 150,000 men. The waste on skeleton regiments is almost beyond computation.

On the Federal side, Buell is stated to have marched from Nashville with ninety-nine regiments, numbering from 233 to 471 extremes, and in the aggregate very little exceeding 35,000 men.

Need we wonder why the Yankees complain that their expenses are five millions per day. Here were probably ten Brigadiers and staffs, over three hundred Colonels, Majors and Adjutants, and probably two thousand commissioned officers too much for the force, besides all the extaa camp and other equipments, and a wastage in daily rations beyond all accounting.

So, also, to a less extent, in our own army. It was only the other day that we ascertained that Col. Wright's 3d Georgia at the battle near Elizabeth City, with McComas' company of artillery added in, number only 500 men altogether!

These evils, instead of getting better under the volunteer system would grow worse. Volunteers are not to be blamed for prefering new organizations with a chance of being elected to office, to old ones where the offices are filled.

But we have no space to enlarge upon this view of the case. Everybody must see that not only overwhelming reasons of public economy, but the strongest military reasons founded in the efficiency of the old regiments themselves—their *esprit du corps* and self-respect, demanded that some system should be adopted by which their ranks could be filled and kept full. A skeleton fragment—all wings and no body—dwindling away daily by service and sickness could never feel in full force that noble pride and generous emulation for superior prowess and valor with one which knew itself to be a permanency in existence and numbers!

But now, under the operation of the Conscription, each regiment will be filled and kept up to the standard. All will compete on the battle field with each other with equal force of numbers, and glorious will be the strife between regiments from the same and from different States to carry off the laurels of superior achievement. Each member of a regiment will feel a just pride in its full ranks, and have no occasion to envy the superior prestige of its neighbor, who has not dwindled down so much by disease, death or promotion.

Now, in the second place, let us look for a moment, at the operation of the law upon the conscript himself.

It is impartial. All are alike demanded for the service, and there is no space left for reproaches or jealousies.—The conscript loses the election of officers for the complete organization, and so also he escapes the mortification of seeing himself defeated by the combinations, log-rolling and all of the chicanery of politics. In return, he finds a disciplined corps—officers of experience—comrades acquainted with the drill, and will escape much—very much, of the drudgery which is needed to perfect troops entirely raw. He will find much more system, comfort, security, and order in an old regiment than a new one, and in a very few days will acquire all the interest in its character and fortunes which he would feel if it were a new one, he had been concerned in organizing.

Moreover, whatever distinction and reputation it has won in the field will become in part his property also, and though he goes in as a private, the road to promotion for gallant conduct and to fill vacancies, is ever open to him, and will in a short time give a new lustre and dignity to offices which heretofore have been filled in too great a part by mere successful intriguants.

While, therefore, it is not wonderful that conscription should have produced a momentary discontent, we shall be surprised, if, when fairly in operation, it does not give even better satisfaction among recruits than the old system; and on the other side, it puts the military power of the country into the hands of the Government, ready for the most convenient and economical use.

As the war goes on, with a sure and permanent provision for filling the ranks to a standard, abuses will be easily detected and remedied, and incompetent officers discharged—greater accountability attained—increasing military ardor and spirit infused and we doubt not the entire people will see, in the practical results of the system, the most abundant reason why it should be cheerfully acquiesced in during the struggle for liberty and life.

We regret that the limits of a common newspaper article, compel us to take so cursory and meagre a view of this subject.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

THE SITUATION.

Gen. Johnston has again out-generaled the Napoleon of Lincoln's army, and put him to considerable trouble in mounting heavy siege guns on elaborate entrenchments, to fight the air on the Peninsula. His strategy has been understood and foiled, and he will have to advance inland to give his cohorts a chance to show their prowess in the unholy war of invading a people defending their homes.

Let the insolent invader leave his gnn-boats, his great protection, and cross bayonets with Confederate troops, and soon the war will show the capacity of Southern troops to resist and defeat mercenary hirelings. It is cowardly but safe in the United States Government not to send their own people to "crush the rebellion!" and employ hirelings against true Southerners fighting for right and principle. They know they are not fighting for principle or honor, or they would send their young men of pride against ours—they employ foreigners, who receive and fight for pay against patriotism and constitutional liberty, and the usurpation of a tyrannical Government. Our people are the representatives of progress, and will eventually succeed, however much the force of brute power may seem to be in the ascendant. Let our citizens but keep up their spirits—the end approaches, and ere long our shout will ascend to Heaven from a free and independent people.—*South Carolinian.*

NORTH ALABAMA.

Gentlemen from North Alabama represent the Yankees at Huntsville and vicinity, as committing all sorts of outrages on the people. The soldiers have been guilty of the most brutal treatment to the negro women in the presence of their mistresses, and if their masters interfered they were shot down. They are running off all the negroes they can, and have scoured the whole country, seizing mules, horses, wagons, provisions and cotton, deterring the citizens by threats from burning their crops. The people were, of course, generally loyal, but a few disaffected persons who were before under suspicion, from Marion, Fayette, Winston, Walker and Lawrence counties, had gone through the farce of holding a convention to declare their allegiance to Lincoln. These persons do not count all told a thousand persons.—The Roman virtue which animates the true men of North Alabama is nobly illustrated in the case of Dr. Fearn, of Huntsville, who was approached to take the oath of allegiance to the Yankees. The venerable old man is reported to have said he had not gone into this revolution without due considerations, and not having long to live, would rot before he would take the oath. There would be no virtue in patriotism if there were no traitors. These will soon be attended to.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

MURDERED.

Richmond, May 7.—Hon. Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier, one of the most distinguished jurists of Virginia, and a prominent member of the late State Convention, was killed on Saturday, by a marauding party of Yankee deserters from Fauquier County.

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings.

Hendersonville	Station,	April	26–27
"	Ct., Patty's Chapel,	May	3—4
Waynesville	" Bethel,	"	10–11
Franklin	" Iola,	"	17–18
Cheowee Mission,		"	24–25
Webster Circuit,	Long's Chapel,	May 31—	June 1
Sulphur Springs	Ct., Sardis,	June	7—8
Catawba	" Bethel,	"	14–15
Burnsville	" Cane River,	"	21–22
Asheville	" Davidson's Chap.,	"	28–29
"	Station,	July	5—6

F. M. FANNING, P. E.

April 25, 1862. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?

A. W. CUMMINGS, President.

Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, April 28, 1862.

General Order, No. 6.

ALL Companies authorized by the Governor to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum, near this City, before the 17th day of May, otherwise they will not be received. All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by that Department.

By order of Gov. Clark:

J. G. MARTIN, Adj't General.

May 8, 1862. 2t

☞ All papers in the State copy twice.

$500 REWARD.

MY NEGRO BOY ED RANAWAY, OR was stolen, on the night of the 29th April. Said boy is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and usually has whitish spots on his face.

I have reason to believe that the thief will endeavor to make his escape to Tennessee or North Carolina. I will pay a reward of

One Hundred Dollars

For the delivery to me of the boy if stolen, and

Five Hundred Dollars

For the apprehension and delivery of the thief in the jail of ABBEVILLE District, with proof sufficient to convict him.

ALLEN VANCE.

Greenwood, S. C., May 8, 1862. 4t

BOGGS' BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY!

BREECH-LOADING ARMSTRONG FIELD PIECES!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR

CAPT. GREGORY'S COMPANY

THE CONSCRIPT LAW HAS PASSED, and all white males, not legally exempt, between the ages of 18 and 35 will be detailed and put into the different arms of the service, without a voice in the selection of their officers, or the corps in which they shall serve. This is the time for those liable to CONSCRIPTION to volunteer.

Pay, Bounty, Subsistence and Clothing furnished from the day of enlistment. Pay better and service lighter than infantry.

☞ Those who desire to join this popular and splendid Battalion will apply to

W. H. BAILEY, Swannanoa, N. C.

or

T. W. ATKIN, Asheville, N. C.

April 28, 1862. 4t

More Troops for the War!

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of War to raise a

LEGION FOR THE WAR.

I want an ADDITIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, two Companies of CAVALRY, and one Company of ARTILLERY. A BOUNTY of

One Hundred Dollars

Will be paid to each soldier upon his enlistment. Cavalry are required to furnish their own horses, for which the government will pay them forty cents per day, and their full value if killed in battle. The best arms and equipments to be had in the Confederacy will be furnished. Recruits will be received singly or by companies. Turn out, and let's make short work with Abe.

☞ Address me for the present at Kinston, N. C.

Z. B. VANCE, Col. Com'g 26th Reg. N. C. T.

May 1, 1861. 4t

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, at Leicester, suitable for a Store or Dwelling House, with four acres of LAND. Accommodating terms will be given. Apply to John Carpenter, Leicester, or Thos. Gillespie, North Turkey Creek.

March 20, 1862. 2m

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

Sequestration Notice.

ALL persons residing within the counties of RUTHERFORD, POLK, HENDERSON, TRANSYLVANIA, BUNCOMBE and McDOWELL, owing debts to, or having the control of any money, property, effects or evidences of debt belonging to ALIEN ENEMIES, by a late Amendment to the Act of Sequestration, are required to report the same to me, as RECEIVER, in writing and on oath; and to deliver all such money, property, effects or evidences of debt to me without delay, and without further notice. Those who contracted with Alien Enemies for the purchase of real estate prior to the 21st May, 1861, will have their contracts carried out and titles made for such real estate, on paying to me the purchase money, or the residue thereof. This applies to all who have purchased

"SPECULATION LANDS"

of T. B. JUSTICE, former Agent. Confederate Bonds or Treasury Notes required in payment of all dues.

L. F. CHURCHILL, of Rutherfordton, my Attorney, will attend to any business herewith connected, during the County Courts of the several counties, next ensuing.

Communications should be addressed to me at Rutherfordton.

JASON H. CARSON, Receiver.

April 17, 1862. 4t

☞ Henderson Times and Western Enterprise, publish four times, and send bills as above.

NEW GOODS. 1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR. 20 ounces QUININE. 20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER. THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER. Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH, W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD, Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

Jannary 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON, W. A. PATTON, T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.